

THE LORDS IN ANGRY MOOD

DEBATE ON VETO BILL SHOWS GREAT BITTERNESS.

Lansdowne Exhibits Resentment Over the Treatment of the King. Halsbury in a Great Rage. Archbishop of York Will Vote for the Bill Reluctantly.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The House of Lords is coming to a decision on the question of the veto, or veto bill, which has been sent to the upper house of the House of Lords. The bill is a measure to give the king the power to withhold assent from any bill passed by the House of Commons. The bill is a measure to give the king the power to withhold assent from any bill passed by the House of Commons. The bill is a measure to give the king the power to withhold assent from any bill passed by the House of Commons.

The manner of Lord Lansdowne was dignified and restrained, but he was scarcely able to disguise the deepest anger and resentment at the Government's treatment of the king as was revealed in "Crew's pathetic story."

Lord Halsbury spoke in almost a paroxysm of rage directed at both the Government and Lord Lansdowne.

Lord Morley, who opened the debate on the bill on behalf of the Government, said among other things that the Lansdowne amendment raised an insuperable barrier to an agreement between the Government and the large majority of the House of Lords. The Government, continued Lord Morley, had no intention of raising the veto bill until assurance had been received that the bill would be allowed to go through the upper house without any important amendment being made or until the Government was convinced that a sufficient number of new peers would be created to carry it through.

Lord Morley said that, considering the bill of seven peers affecting the House of Lords, the House of Commons had agreed with the Lords in the case of three of those peers. The other four were not of vital consequence.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Unionist leader in the Lords, replied. He said that the Lords were ostensibly invited to examine the reasons for the House of Commons' disagreement with the amendment placed on the bill by the Lords.

The House of Lords was not in a position any longer to offer an effectual resistance to the bill, continued the Unionist leader, and some of the Lords therefore thought that further opposition would not be profitable and that they should abstain from further discussion, although making it clear that they had spared no effort to redress the balance of the Constitution.

"If," asked the Marquis, "the creation of peers was odious to the Earl of Crew, might not they be assured that it was odious also to the King?"

In yesterday's proceedings in the Lords the Earl of Crew, one of the Government leaders in the upper house, said that the Government was not of opinion in the creation of new peers, but would take the action if the Government was compelled. He said that King George also regarded the plan "with legitimate reluctance," and the Earl wound up by saying that "the whole business, I frankly admit, is odious to me."

The Marquis of Lansdowne went on to say that the price the Lords will pay for the creation of new peers would be that while they (the Unionist peers) would be in opposition to the new Liberal peers, the whole extremely exigent safeguards which are left would disappear. The peers would take their seats, continued the Opposition leader, under humiliating and disgraceful circumstances which will disgrace the annals of the new reign. The Marquis of Lansdowne concluded his address by saying that if the veto bill was thrown out by the Lords it would cause the creation of a large number of peers, and when a division of the House was taken they (the Unionists) would withdraw from the vote, as further opposition then would be futile.

The debate was not the end but the beginning of a struggle which might last for years. In the coming fight they wanted a united party, said the Opposition leader, as he repeated himself.

Lord Halsbury, the leader of the "no surrenderists," followed Lord Lansdowne and said that he should have moved the rejection of the bill on its third reading, only he assumed that Lord Lansdowne would stick to his amendment.

In interpreting a part of Lord Lansdowne's remarks as a charge of peer disloyalty, the Archbishop of York declared that he would vote for the bill reluctantly, as the Opposition was inconsiderate of the king and injurious to the character of the House and the country.

A division will probably be called on Thursday evening.

NEARLY 100 DROWNED.

French Mail Boat Sunk in Collision Off Gibraltar—German Vessel Sinks.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 9.—Eighty-six persons perished to-day in the Strait of Gibraltar when the British steamship Silvertown collided with and sank the French mail boat Enir.

The accident took place in a fog and the French vessel sank a few minutes after the collision. Twenty-seven persons were rescued with much difficulty, but eighty-six perished in the sea.

The Silvertown, which is a vessel of 1,723 tons, was damaged badly.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Reports received here tell of the sinking of the French mail boat Enir at Tarifa, near Gibraltar. It is said that ninety-three persons were rescued.

STUTTGART, Aug. 9.—The German passenger steamship Gutenberg sank to-day and it is feared that many have been drowned. No details of the accident have been received. It is known, however, that the boilers of the steamship exploded and that the vessel went down almost immediately.

Prince Henry Injured in Auto Crash.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—While Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, was returning from Holland in a motor car, he was struck by a tree at Cluppenburg. His chauffeur suffered a fractured leg, but the Prince was not hurt.

12,000 in a Lepidic Strike and Lockout.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

STUTTGART, Germany, Aug. 9.—Twelve thousand metal workers are idle to-day in consequence of a strike combined with a lockout. There were some small strikes yesterday and the employers decided to a lockout. The metal workers also decided on a strike.

900 in the Shade in Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The official thermometer at the Montsouris Observatory registered 90 degrees.

GATES FUNERAL PLANS.

Body to Be Taken to the American Church Today—Services on Saturday.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The body of John W. Gates will be removed to the American Church in the Rue Berri to-morrow. The funeral services will be held on Saturday and his family expect to take his remains to the United States on August 12. His body may possibly be sent across on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm.

Harry S. Black, the New York realty man who came to Paris from London on Sunday especially to see Mr. Gates, is helping Charles Gates with the funeral arrangements. In paying a tribute to Mr. Gates as a friend Mr. Black said the great financier was not merely a speculator. He was a man with a marvellous head for figures and a man who was always fully acquainted with the details of any company of whose board of directors he was a member.

Mr. Black said that Mr. Gates died a very rich man. His holdings had been in such a position for some time that his death should not affect any of the companies in which he had invested. It is possible, said Mr. Black, that some of the holdings may have to be realized on later, but there is no immediate necessity.

The Gates family is receiving hundreds of telegrams and cables expressing sympathy. Among those from whom messages have been received are Judge E. H. Gary, George Gould, Charles M. Schwab, John G. A. Leishman, D. G. Reid, the Duke of Manchester, Jacob Schiff, Lord Cowdray and Alvin W. Kreh.

WHEN GATES WON \$25,000.

Look \$15,000 of Denver Money on McKinley and \$10,000 at Faro.

DENVER, Aug. 9.—John W. Gates visited Denver when gambling was at its zenith and in a single night won \$25,000.

Pete White, telling about it this morning, said: "It was back in 1896, on election night, Bryan and McKinley were running nip and tuck and we in the West favored Bryan and were putting our money on him."

"Gates, with a party of capitalists, was returning from the Coast and decided to remain over night to learn the result of the election. He strolled into the Capitol, looked over the betting board and noted that we were offering odds of 3 to 1 that McKinley would not be elected."

"Then he spoke up, 'I've got \$5,000 here to back McKinley. Any takers?'"

"We made up a pool and took his bet. We took Gates for a piker who had suddenly acquired wealth. We thought he did not have a ghost of a chance to win. He looked like easy money and we invited him to where a faro game was in progress."

"Gates assented with alacrity. He seemed to be in the mood for gambling that night. Three of the boys and I went into the game with Gates. He won \$1,000 playing \$50 and \$100 bets."

"Well, boys, before we quit let's take a flyer for \$1,000," suggested Gates. We did and he won. We had been playing some three hours with Gates and did not know who he was, so one of the boys asked him if he would divulge his identity."

"Why," he returned, "I'm John W. Gates."

"We later had to pay him his \$15,000 election bet."

MEYER MEETS NAVAL MEN.

Secretary of the Navy Entertained in London—Cost of Navy Yards.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Secretary Meyer of the United States Navy had luncheon to-day with the Hon. Reginald McKenna, who is the First Lord of the Admiralty. Afterward he met the full Board of the Admiralty and the question of docks was discussed.

Mr. Meyer will visit Chatham on Friday. He dined to-night with Ambassador Reid. Mr. Meyer says that he finds that the expenses of the United States navy yards are much heavier in proportion to results than are the British Admiralty's or those of many large private concerns. He is anxious to learn by a personal inspection how to put his department on a better business footing.

REVOLT AGAINST PORTUGAL.

Possessions in East and West Africa in a State of Rebellion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LISBON, Aug. 9.—According to advices received here to-day a revolution has broken out in Angola, the Portuguese possession in West Africa, and in Portuguese East Africa. In the latter place some European settlements have been attacked by the revolting natives.

The revolt in Angola started in the towns of Luanda and Huila. A punitive expedition is being organized to put down the rebellion and punish the natives.

COUNT'S MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

That of Pasolini and Mrs. Montagu, American, Declared Void.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Aug. 9.—The courts have annulled the marriage of the Count Pasolini and Mrs. Montagu, an American. The marriage occurred on April 15, 1907. This is the first case of an annulment of marriage in Italy.

The Weather.

Aug. 10.—The depression which had occupied the northern part of the country for several days was forced northeastward yesterday into the eastern provinces and all northern sections and all States east of the Mississippi River, except northern New England, were under the influence of high pressure areas.

The pressure was moderately low from the middle Mississippi Valley westward into the Rocky Mountains, but was not in known formation nor was there any rain there or in the Southwest. A few showers fell in New England, in the upper lake regions and in the Northwest and moderate rain in Florida. Elsewhere it was generally fair.

It was warmer in New England and in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Michigan. In western New York and Pennsylvania, the lower lake regions and Ohio and in the Idaho and northern States it was cooler. A few light showers fell near the northwestern boundary were twelve to fourteen degrees above freezing.

In this city the morning was cloudy, fair in the afternoon, warmer, wind, fresh southwest to south average humidity, 77 per cent. barometer, corrected to read sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.97; at 3 P. M., 29.95.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
8 A. M.	60	59	58	57	56
12 M.	60	59	58	57	56
3 P. M.	82	79	78	77	76
6 P. M.	75	74	73	72	71
9 P. M.	65	64	63	62	61

Highest temperature, 82° at 4 P. M.

Lowest temperature, 56° at 9 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, fair to do, and probably to storm.

For New England, generally fair to day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; light variable winds, mostly south and southwest.

For the Middle West, fair to day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; light variable winds, mostly south and southwest.

For the Northwest, fair to day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; light variable winds, mostly south and southwest.

RUSSIA'S WARNING TO PERSIA

Will Hold Her Responsible for Damage to Interests.

Any Injury That May Come Through the Ex-Shah's Return Must Be Paid for Effort to Adjust the Difficulties Over Shuster's Work in Teheran.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—The Russian Government to-day issued notice to the Persian Government that the St. Petersburg authorities will hold the Government at Teheran responsible for any damages to Russian interests caused by the return of the ex-Shah, Mohammed Ali Mirza.

The Government's warning was served on Persia in a semi-official note issued to-day. An analogous declaration was made some time ago by Russia and Great Britain to the Teheran Government. The previous declaration had reference to the decision taken by both countries to hold aloof from any interference in the events which might have led to the return of the former Shah, their attitude being based on the consideration that, in consequence of the presence of Mohammed Ali Mirza on Persian soil, his struggle with the Persian Government must be regarded in the light of a purely domestic affair.

At the same time both Governments recognized the right of the Persian Government to cease paying the pension which was allowed the former Shah, provided he stayed out of Persia and kept the peace. Moreover, on the former occasion the Russian Government gave a separate answer to the note in which the Persian Government alleged that Russia had taken no steps to suppress the intrigues of the ex-Shah, and prevent his return to Persia.

This note to Russia declared that Persia therefore would not hold herself responsible for any losses which the Russian subjects might suffer in consequence of the return of Mohammed Ali Mirza to Persia.

In its reply to the attitude of Persia the Russian Government pointed out that it had not disregarded the communications of the Teheran Government regarding the intrigues of the ex-Shah, to whom grave representations had been made recently, not only during his stay at Odessa but also while he was abroad. The communications of the Persian Government were, however, not confirmed by facts, and there was therefore justification for the belief that the ex-Shah was not taking part in the intrigues personally.

To fight these intrigues was the first and foremost duty of the Persian Government, said Russia, which took no measures to prevent the return of the ex-Shah, although it was evident that his return was expected in the neighborhood of the Turcoman steppes. This reply of Russia further points out that during the time that the ex-Shah was absent after his downfall the Persian Government had done next to nothing with a view to the pacification of the country and the establishment of order.

In view of the foregoing considerations the Russian Government, now as before, holds the Persian Government responsible for any loss which the Russian Government's private interests may sustain owing to the internal disorders occasioned by the return of Mohammed Ali Mirza.

TEHRAN, Aug. 9.—There is still no definite news of the whereabouts of the ex-Shah. It is believed that he went to the port of Meshed in Mazandaran. The victory at Damghan achieved by the ex-Shah's forces was brought about by Sagar Arshad, who was the commander of the Turcoman forces. The Turcoman tribesmen are giving the greatest support to Mohammed Ali Mirza.

The ex-Shah is reported about 200 miles from here at the head of another force of 2,000 men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The British and Russian Governments have undertaken to adjust the difficulties concerning the duties of W. Morgan Shuster, the young American who was recently appointed as director of finances of Persia. Mr. Shuster had first applied for confirmation of his appointment by the British Government, but was rejected.

He was then appointed by the Russian Government, but was rejected by the British Government. The British Government is giving the greatest support to Mohammed Ali Mirza.

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GROUT BLAMES OLD REGIME.

Also Says the Bank Made Its Books Conform to Report of Clark Williams.

Edward M. Grout gave out a statement yesterday in which he offers an explanation of the Dodge letter to O. H. Cheney which was introduced in evidence at Tuesday's session of the Union Bank investigation. It accused the management of the bank of making false reports and was dated January 24 last. Mr. Grout was president of the bank at the time.

He says that every item contained in the letter was inherited from the old Mechanics and Traders Bank and that the letter itself is merely a good illustration of the difficulties with which the new management had to labor.

All the blame for any irregularities or false statements that may have occurred during the Grout regime is laid at the door of the State Banking Department. Mr. Grout says that he took former Superintendent of Banks Clark Williams' report to the Supreme Court as gospel and made the books conform thereto, even if it meant crediting on Mr. Williams' say-so. He reiterates the statement that no false report was made by him.

This is his statement:

Every item in the letter of Mr. Dodge to Mr. Cheney dated January 24, 1911, and in Tuesday's proceedings is an item which was inherited from the old bank. It is a good illustration of the difficulties with which the new management had to labor.

When the bank reopened we took Clark Williams' report, which he had just made to the Supreme Court, in which he found there was \$750,000 surplus over capital of \$1,000,000 and all liabilities, and made the books conform thereto, charging off where he recommended charging off and carrying as good assets those which he had reported as good. Thereafter, and thenceforth, the assets were assumed to be as he stated until information was obtained which led to the conclusion that an item was not good in part or in whole.

During the time the bank was opened a large amount was marked off. The particular items which Mr. Dodge mentions as being falsely reported were reported and carried on the books just as Mr. Williams had reported them to the Supreme Court. There was a large collection held against the bank and all circumstances concerning them known to me were given to the bank examiners. To show how difficult it was to get the facts which Mr. Dodge now has in hand I may refer to the fact that in July last year after he had been in charge of the bank for upward of three months he made return to the tax commissioners of the assets of the bank showing \$500,000 above liabilities and paid the taxes thereon, and it was not until last January, when he had been in charge for ten months, that he wrote the letter read on Tuesday.

The new management was not responsible for a single one of the items which Mr. Dodge refers to, and I repeat again that no false report was knowingly made by me.

CINCINNATI WANTS HOE PLANT.

Will Send Delegation to New York to Offer Inducements.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—A delegation of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce headed by President Walter A. Draper will go to New York within two weeks to meet officials of R. Hoe & Co. relative to the location of the proposed new shops of that company.

The Hoe company has been looking about in the West for several months for a place for the new shops. It is said that they have found labor conditions in New York unpleasant and that they intend to move within a year.

Cincinnati now has 10,000 manufacturing plants and none of them has been tied up in the last five years by a strike.

President Draper says that unusual offers are to be made to the Hoe company and that this city can easily afford to give the ground for its new plant and can also insure it that adequate railway switching privileges will be received. Fifteen local manufacturers will go in the delegation.

WILLIAM A. DEERING DEAD.

Of Pneumonia in His 53d Year—For Ten Years Advertising Manager of "The Sun."

William Alloway Deering, for the last ten years advertising manager of THE SUN, died yesterday at his home in Bretton Hall apartments, at Eighty-sixth street and Broadway. For two weeks he had been seriously ill of pneumonia, which developed heart trouble early yesterday morning.

Mr. Deering was born in Toronto on June 5, 1858. He was graduated from the University of Toronto in the Dominion and did newspaper work in Canada and in the United States. He came to New York in the winter of 1888 and on the day of the great blizzard appeared at the office of the Mail and Express and applied for employment as a reporter. The city editor sent him out into the storm to gather news and he was so pleased at the pluck the green hand exhibited that he hired him as a regular member of the staff.

For the Mail and Express Mr. Deering reported the Johnstown flood on May 31, 1889, and the inaugurations of Presidents Cleveland and Harrison. He did political reporting for several years and later became city editor and then managing editor. He resigned as managing editor to go into the business office of the paper.

In 1896 he came to THE SUN as its advertising manager. He was a member of the Sphinx and Press clubs. Mr. Deering leaves a widow. He will be buried in the Press Club plot in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. William H. Eddy, retired, organizer of the 147th Volunteer Regiment in the Spanish-American War, died yesterday morning at his home, 98 Park place, Brooklyn. Death was due to liver trouble, from which he had suffered for several years. Gen. Eddy was born in Hohenok, N. J., fifty-six years ago. He went to Brooklyn in 1876 and for many years had been connected with the National Guard. He edited as a private in 1872 and rose until he became a major in the Forty-second Infantry. He was promoted to brevet brigadier-general at the close of the Spanish-American war, having served through the war as colonel of the regiment he had organized. Gen. Eddy was a member of the firm of Eddy, Eddy & Co., manufacturers of tape measures, at 321 Nassau street. He was a member of the Forty-second Infantry, the National Guard, the Union League Club, the Royal Arcanum and the Manufacturers Association. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Eddy, and a son, John G. Eddy, commander of the Second Brigade, N. G. N. Y., and four children, three daughters and a son. The funeral will be held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from the Roman Catholic Church of St. Gregory.

Arthur Amory, one of Boston's best known business men and capitalist connected actively with various manufacturing concerns, died yesterday morning. Mr. Amory was born in Boston April 6, 1841, and was the son of James Sullivan and Mary Amory. He was a descendant of Thomas Amory, who settled in Charleston, S. C., in 1720. Amory received his education at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter and then went to Harvard, where he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter and then went to Harvard, where he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter.

George Sumner Small, senior member of the firm of George S. Small, Jr. & Co., of the Consolidated Exchange, died yesterday morning at his home, 100 Broadway. He was born in New Rochelle 50 years ago and for fifteen years had lived in Brooklyn. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Crescent Athletic Club and the Morris Boat Club. He was a member of the Morris Boat Club and the Morris Boat Club.

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Chapter 802, Laws of 1911

In effect September 1, 1911

Provides for